TLG-0004 (contd); TLG-0005

I'm hard pressed to see how that can give an accurate picture of what's actually leaching through the ground and into the environment.

Because as we know, much of this waste has a lifespan that extends many, even hundreds, of generations from today. And we have to look at this from a really long-term perspective that we don't have to examine some of our other concerns. Thank you.

MR. DEE WILLIS: Sandra Roth.

TLG-0005 MS. SANDRA ROTH: Sandra Roth.

I'm going to keep it real short. I haven't had a chance at all to see the EIS.

Shelley and I work together every day. And I've heard tons of information about it, so I'm here to speak.

I just want to let you know, Hanford has enough. It's got so much stuff up there and we can't deal with what we have. And why are we adding more?

And after hearing this on a day-to-day saga, I can tell you that we need to deal with what we have.

MR. DEE WILLIS: Owen Kenton.

TLG-0006

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TLG-0006 (contd); TLG-0007

columnar basalt, which most of you know.

And that columnar basalt does not stop nuclear waste from going straight down in the groundwater, which it's continuing to do, if we bring in more nuclear wastes. Thank you.

MR. DEE WILLIS: Richard

Kenton.

TLG-0007 MR. RICHARD KENTON: My name is Richard Kenton. The last of the clan to speak tonight. The first comment is the notice for this meeting was extremely short and left a lot of people unprepared, especially myself, so I'm going to ramble.

Today in Seattle, they spend about \$16 million on a drill, a drill, folks, dealing with a simulated dirty bomb.

A dirty bomb is where you take -- put your nuclear waste, and you blast it into the atmosphere.

Quickly jump from there to

La Grande. Let's talk about the weather

conditions here. Let's talk about how the

atmosphere moves through this valley in the

winter months, when -- that's the time you're

most likely to have an accident here.

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TLG-0007 (contd)

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The passes are horrible. The driving conditions are horrible. Things change at a moments notice, leaving truckers quite unprepared to deal with the situation.

We have truckers that are driving around with, well, possibly diminished mental faculties. But definitely not the knowledge that those of us that live here have of the conditions and the potential for icing, et cetera, on the road.

Let me collect my thoughts here real quick. We have situations here in the valley where the wind blows hard enough to blow a railroad freight train and blow cars off of a freight train, off the tracks. Blow them completely off the tracks.

It's a documented fact here in the valley that that has occurred. Trucks frequently flip over, blow over, slide off the road on ice.

I spend a lot of time on I-84. I've watched the way people drive. I watch the way truckers drive. 1984, '85, I was coming through Ladd Canyon in a blinding snowstorm, and was going down through there with a large

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semitruck, large cask of some sort, highly reinforced with a radioactive placard.

I was driving a four-wheel drive vehicle, studs all the way around. The vehicle that was next to me was driving slick, no chains.

And the truck slid toward me on the highway. I was able to make it around, off the shoulder, back on to the highway. If I had been trapped under that, I would have gotten a nice lethal dose I'm sure.

I don't like radiation. It's a part of life, but I don't need added radiation added to my life.

Right now the speed limit is 55.

Truckdrivers on this highway drive, you know, a little bit more than that, 60 to 75 miles an hour.

In Salem right now, this part isn't in the EIS, in Salem right now they're talking about bumping up the speed limit. They bump up the speed limit to 70 miles an hour, what are the truckers going to drive then?

The numbers have been crunched, accident levels are shown, low risk, but

TLG-0007 (contd); TLG-0008

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there's always Murphy out there.

And Murphy says that, you know, he's the worst possible time, worst possible things can happen. Rollover, Ladd Canyon, high winds, you have basically a dirty bomb going off. Thank you.

MR. DEE WILLIS: Norm Cimon.

TLG-0008 MR. NORM CIMON: Thank you. My name is Norm Cimon, and I live here in La Grande. I'm going to sort of echo some of the comments I've heard already.

The idea of lining the trenches is certainly a big advance, especially from professional scientists. It seems to at least indicate that we've left the primitive stages behind.

It seems to me that given the geology of that part of the world, it really is one of the solutions. So thank you for that.

As I mentioned the first time I gave comment, the first time you came through with the really poor piece of work before, the risk analysis was a huge flaw. And to my mind it still is something that greatly weakens the document as a whole.

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I'd echo Gerry's comments here that
the whole idea of having a model that is sort
of a very sophisticated piece of probabilistic
work and then filling it with assumptions that
are back of the envelope in terms of the
probability distributions themselves just makes
no sense. But that is, in fact, what we have
here.

At this stage, we can get highway
specific rates, accident rates. And I don't
understand why those are not factored in.
I also have deepening concerns about
the crisis that states' bridges now find

I also have deepening concerns about the crisis that states' bridges now find themselves in. And while I respect Ken's opinion greatly, it does worry me to no end that we will see some of sort of worst-case scenario where we have these truckloads somehow finding their way into our small towns and some sort of episode that leads to a lot of recriminations and a lot of bitterness.

I know that people will try to do thier best, but I don't see that shipping high-level wastes and transuranics to a place that already has its problems dealing with what we currently have is going to make any of this

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TLG-0008 (contd); TLG-0009

2	1	better.
1	2	Again, I think the real weak point
	3	in the EIS at this point is the probability
	4	distributions associated with the risk
3	5	analysis.
	6	They should be highway specific.
	7	They should be specific to the terrain they're
	8	going to be going through. And they should
	9	also take into account the potential for
	10	worst-case scenarios where we actually dump
	11	stuff into our rivers.
	12	I have lots of photos I can show you
	13	of trucks hanging over rivers in the middle of
	14	winter out here. Thank you very much.
	15	MR. DEE WILLIS: Wayne Kinney.
	16	TLG-0009 MR. WAYNE KINNEY: Hi, I'm
	17	Wayne Kinney. I work for Senator Wyden. And I
	18	live and work here in La Grande.
	19	And I've got a statement from the
	20	Senator. It deals with the EIS and also with
	21	general Hanford stuff.
14	22	"It doesn't matter how many new
	23	plans the Energy Department comes up with or
اء	24	what they call them. Oregonians will simply
1	25	not accept any plan that leaves waste in the
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1	1	Hanford tanks.
- 1	2	"Oregonians don't want to add to the
2	. 3	waste that is already leaking into the
ı	4	Columbia, and Oregonians will not accept a plan
3	5	that calls waste by another name to enable it
- 1	6	to be trucked down Oregon freeways.
- 1	7	"At the scoping hearings held in
	8	this Solid Waste Environmental Impact Statement
	9	of February, I and other Oregonians urged the
4	10	Department of Energy to keep working to vitrify
	11	all of the wastes in the tanks at Hanford.
	12	"I reminded the DOE that it made a
	13	commitment in 1997 to vitrify all of the wastes
	14	in the tanks. And I told the Department that
	15	keeping that promise was important to
l	16	Oregonians.
	17	"I also noted that some Hanford
	18	officials seemed to be acting as though a
	19	decision on the tank waste had already been
	20	reached and asked DOE officials to make sure
	21	that Oregonians and other residents of the
	22	Northwest weren't presented with a fait
	23	accompli.
-	24	"This hearing process, I wrote in
J	25	February, should not be a sham exercise
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undertaken solely to fulfill the letter of the law. "But DOE officials are still acting as though this decision was reached long before the public hearing process was reopened. 6 "At budget hearings held last month, 7 these officials talked about changes in the 8 plan for the tank wastes and talked about the impact on future budgets. "That new plan for the vitrification plant was announced last week, just a few days before giving the people of Pacific Northwest a chance to comment in these hearings and well before the record of decision is finalized. "DOE officials also, for the first time since the tri-party agreement was signed, 16 refused to grant a very reasonable request to extend the comment deadline. 18 "During the budget hearings, a DOE 19 official said that one of the biggest problems 20 his Department faced was credibility. 21 "But when the DOE acts as if this decision has already been made, it's bound to have credibility problems. 24 25 "When the DOE proposes a plan that 41

the Washington Department of Ecology believes 1 2 will leave waste in the tanks, it's bound to 3 have credibility problems. "When the DOE proposes a plan that renames tank waste so it can be pumped on to 5 trucks, it's bound to have credibility 7 problems. 8 "When the DOE refuses to extend a 9 routine request to extend the comment deadline, 10 it's bound to have credibility problems. 11 "When the DOE lets contracts that 12 don't allow Ecology and the EPA to monitor 13 progress on cleanup, it's bound to have credibility problems. 14 "When the DOE reaches an agreement 15 on transuranic waste shipments and breaks it 16 within months, it's bound to have credibility 17 18 problems. "When the DOE takes actions that can 19 be fairly interpreted as attempts to weaken or 20 break the tri-party agreement, it's bound to 21 have credibility problems. 22 "As I wrote in February, the 23 24 Department of Energy is spending a great deal of time trying to avoid the commitment it made 25

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to us back in 1997. 1 "Oregonians want the DOE to live up to its commitments and move forward with the task of eliminating the high-level tank -wastes in the tanks. Vitrification was the best decision then, it's the best decision now. "In a recent statement, Richland operation manager Keith Klein stated the following, and I quote, 'The Department's job is to clean up waste and take the necessary 10 steps to ensure the job is done in a safe and 11 effective manner in accordance to all the 12 applicable laws.' I could not agree more. 13 "When the Congress appropriates 14 funds for the Department of Energy and the 15 Hanford Nuclear Reservation, it expects those 16 funds to be used for cleanup and not for a 17 lawyer's full employment program. 18 "It's time for the DOE to stop 19 fudging on its commitments, stop trying to 20 weaken the TPA and start getting back to the 21 job that Oregonians and all Americans are 22 23 paying them to do. Thank you." MR. DEE WILLIS: Okay. Does 24 anybody else have any formal comments at this 25 43

Panel Discussion

1 ·	point? You'll have a chance later. All right.
2	What I want to do now is move to a
3	different or more informal format, invite
4	let's turn some chairs around up here, invite
5	the following people to come up, if you wish,
6	to respond to questions from this audience.
7	That would be Mike Barry from the
8	Oregon Department of Transportation. Mike,
9	Ken, Gerry, Shelley. Did I miss anybody?
10	If there are questions for Dennis,
11	he'll answer them, but he's not going to come
12	up.
13	So here's what I'd like to do: If
14	you have a question for any of those people,
15	raise your hand. I'll recognize you. You ask
16	the question.
17	And then I want you to let these
18	people discuss the answer among themselves.
19	Let them have a discussion about it, okay. Any
20	questions about this format?
21	Okay, first question, this gentleman
22	here. And what I'd like to do is for you to
23	speak into the mike and tell us your name.
24	MR. BILL OBERTEUFFER: Thank
25	you. Bill Oberteuffer from Island City. And
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1	I'd like to ask a question of the gentleman
2	from Heart of America Northwest, and I can't
3	remember your name, I'm sorry.
4	MR. GERRY POLLET: Gerry
5	Pollet.
6	MR. BILL OBERTEUFFER: Gerry.
7	What plans do you have, or what plans does your
8	organization have, for keeping more waste out
9	of Hanford?
10	MR. DEE WILLIS: Would you
11	spell your last name, please?
12	MR. BILL OBERTEUFFER: You
13	spell it just like it sounds.
14	O-B-E-R-T-E-U-F-F-E-R.
15	MR. DEE WILLIS: Just like it
16	sounds.
17	MR. GERRY POLLET: Bill, there
18	is the possibility of endless lawsuits, as
19	those people who are members of ours know, that
20	we urged the state of Washington to sue to stop
21	these transuranic waste shipments, these
22	plutonium waste shipments.
23	And we, along with three other
2 4	citizen groups filed suit. In the course of
25	doing that and one of the reasons that led
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to it is that DOE is not exactly up front about giving you the information you need -- and through the Freedom of Information Act, we discovered things like a document that said we have to keep the stakeholders in the state of Washington from learning about these shipments.

That was December 2001. Documents from senior Hanford officials saying we have to keep plans about these shipments, quote, "in this room," unquote.

And plans to, quote, "make receipt of remote-handled transuranic wastes" at Hanford, quote, "a higher priority," unquote, than Hanford cleanup work.

So going to court is one option.

This EIS, it's not adequate and it won't pass muster right now to allow them to start the next round of shipments that they want to ship after August 1st. That's why they don't want to extend the comment period, you see.

They've already announced, and Mike can respond to this if he disagrees with it, but they've announced that they're going to issue a decision by August 1st so that they can start the floodgates opening, and up to a

1	million cubic feet a year, that's a five-fold
2	increase of waste imports.
3	So the next step is on the other
4	side of the border in Washington state, we'll
5	be talking about this public hearing in
6	Seattle.
7	We will be making an announcement
8	about a state-wide ballot initiative that will
9	stop Hanford from becoming a national
10	radioactive waste dump.
11	I'm also proud to say that
12	Senator Wyden, several members of Congress from
13	Oregon and Washington, have agreed that they
14	will be pushing legislation to stop the dumping
15	of radioactive waste in these unlined burial
16	grounds.
17	You know, we've talked about it.
18	But you need to see it to believe it. This
19	looks like Iraq from what you were saying
20	earlier.
21	This is the smallest, I believe, of
22	Hanford's unlined burial grounds. This is how
23	they dump waste today, no liner.
24	You can't dump your kitchen garbage
25	in an unlined trench. This is a quote from,
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1	I'm borrowing from Senator Wyden, actually,
2	"you can't dump your municipal garbage in
3	unlined ditches, it's against the law."
4	The Department of Energy is dumping
5	200,000 cubic feet a year. Enough to cover
6	13 football fields, a foot deep, of imported
7	radioactive wastes in unlined ditches,
8	poisoning the groundwater and Columbia River.
9	We know it's spreading
10	contamination. And that's going to continue
11	for untold years. We've just stopped that this
12	year.
13	And so we're looking at federal
14	legislation and we're looking at state
15	legislation to stop it. And, of course, we'll
16	probably have to challenge this EIS.
17	We will have a court date, a full
18	trial, which looks right now like slam dunk
19	stuff, transuranic waste, if they don't revise
20	this EIS.
21	MR. DEE WILLIS: I assume that
22	Gerry responded to your question.
23	MR. BILL OBERTEUFFER: Thank
24	you.
25	MR. DEE WILLIS: Does anybody
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1	else on the panel have a response either to
2	Bill or to Gerry at this point?
3	MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Just a
4	few things. Gerry's right. It's actually
5	July 31st is the date we're shooting for for
6	issuing the decision.
7	There are other pictures of
8	low-level burial grounds and mixed low-level
9	waste burial grounds, some of which are lined,
10	some of which are not. There's pictures back
11	there.
12	Gerry is right, though: Our current
13	practice for low-level waste is disposal in
14	unlined trenches.
15	MR. DEE WILLIS: Any of the
16	others, comments? Okay, next question. Sir,
17	name first.
18	MR. RICHARD KENTON: My name is
19	Richard Kenton. That's K-E-N-T-O-N. Just like
20	it sounds.
21	For Ken. You mentioned that there's
22	training for local response groups. My
23	question is: Who's paying the bill?
24	MR. KEN NILES: The bill is
25	being paid for in two respects. We have a
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1	on all the trucks that ship radioactive	
2	materials through the state, they require a	
3	placard. The ones that have enough quantity to	
4	require the radioactive placard on the truck.	
5	They pay a fee to the state of	
6	Oregon. It's relatively inexpensive. It's \$70	
7	a truck. And that goes into a fund that we	
8	manage. That goes exclusively for training of	
9	emergency responders and equipment.	
10	We also get funds from the Western	
11	Governors Association that originated with the	
12	U.S. Department of Energy, that also provides	
13	for training and equipment.	
14	MR. DEE WILLIS: Anybody else	
15	on the panel?	
16	Next question, ma'am.	
17	MS. TERESA BRAIN: My name's	
18	Teresa Brain, B-R-A-I-N. And my question is to	Ť
19	whomever can answer it. And this seems like	
20	such a huge document about such an important	
21	issue, can you explain the short comment	
22	period?	
23	Why aren't we taking the time that	
24	we need to process this to understand what	
25	we're going to make? And these are such	
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1	long-term decisions that we're making.
2	MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: The
3	decision that DOE made is largely based on the
4	familiarity of people through the first go
5	round, the familiarity with the major issues.
6	That's the main reason, familiarity
7	with the document and the subjects that are
8	surrounded.
9	MR. DEE WILLIS: Anybody else?
10	Shelley?
11	MS. SHELLEY CIMON: I'll speak
12	to that. Thanks. I'm pretty discouraged
13	because, you know, besides the Oregon Hanford
14	Waste Board, we also have a site specific
15	advisory board called the Hanford Advisory
16	Board.
17	We asked for an extension and have
18	not, as Ken said, seen an adequate response
19	where we're talking about a deadline of
20	May 27th for comments to be in.
21	My board of which I am vice chair
22	of the Site Specific Advisory Board, Gerry
23	Pollet's also on the Board we work by
24	consensus.
25	Our next meeting is the first week
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1	of June. We received a letter from the head of
2	the site, Keith Klein, saying that they may or
3	may not honor the inclusion of our comments as
4	a full board.
5	Now, our board's been put together
6	specifically to speak to the issue of cleanup
7	and to support the decisions that EPA and the
8	Washington Department of Ecology and DOE make.
9	And this really flies in the face of the money
10	that's being spent to support the work that
11	we're doing.
12	That's not a satisfactory answer,
13	but that is the political setting right now.
14	MR. DEE WILLIS: Other panel
15	members?
16	MR. GERRY POLLET: Mike's
17	comment, I think, is kind of shocking. I have
18	not heard this rationale before, Mike.
19	But given the fact that the reason
20	you re-did the EIS is that the analysis was not
21	there. To say that we're familiar with it is
22	ludicrous, unless you only gave us the same
23	analysis that you'd already done, which you say
24	you didn't. And there certainly is new stuff
25	in here.
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1	So, I mean, the response to comments
2	page is like five inches or something; that, in
3	itself, would take someone a month to read.
4	So I would urge you to go back and
5	tell your boss they'd better rethink it.
6	They'd better rethink it, because, you know,
7	that credibility gap is going to cause a storm
8	of public outrage.
9	MR. DEE WILLIS: Ms. Brain, did
10	you get your question answered?
11	MS. TERESA BRAIN: I did, thank
12	you.
13	MR. DEE WILLIS: Okay. Next
14	question.
15	MS. MAXINE HINES: I have like
16	six.
17	MR. DEE WILLIS: Give us two,
18	all right?
19	MS. MAXINE HINES: All right.
20	One hard one and one I'm Maxine Hines. I
21	live here in La Grande. I've been coming to
22	these meetings forever, for as long as Shelley
23	has.
24	I just want to always commend the
25	kids that come. Thank you, guys.
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1	And we'll start with the simple one:
2	Are there any safe havens in this area that are
3	now accepting the trucks during bad weather?
4	MR. KEN NILES: As you all
5	know, the weather conditions can change pretty
6	quickly. And it's not always possible to
7	identify something well in advance where we'd
8	really prefer a truck to park.
9	Generally if a truck is caught
1.0	knowing it's heading into bad weather and does
11	need to park in this area, they usually do park
12	at the truck stop.
13	If we're aware of a problem sooner,
14	we from the state level, and can get that
15	information, we would certainly stop them on
16	the other side of the hill. Better yet, we
17	would stop them from leaving Hanford.
18	But, you know, sometimes they end up
19	not where you'd like them to be. Absolutely.
20	MR. DEE WILLIS: Anybody else
21	on the panel? Next question, Ms. Hines.
22	MS. MAXINE HINES: One is, and
23	this one's kind of a long one I think, what
24	criteria has been established in the EIS on
25	who's sending what to Hanford, and why? Why is
	EA
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1	it being accepted?
2	MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Well, the
3	decision back in February of 2000, the
4	Department a decision that essentially opened
5	up Hanford to any other DOE generator of
6	low-level and mixed low-level waste.
7	MS. MAXINE HINES: So it's all
8	DOE?
9	MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: There's
10	some navy waste too.
11	MS. MAXINE HINES: Private?
12	MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: No. What
13	you'll see is you'll see some DOE-owned waste
14	and there's an ownership criteria. You'll see
15	some DOE-owned waste that is being generated at
16	private facilities.
17	For example, the Albany Research
18	Center, several years back, it did a lot of
19	research for DOE. 'But DOE owned the waste
20	itself. And so that came to Hanford.
21	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is that
22	coming from New York or where?
23	MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Albany,
24	Oregon.
25	MS. MAXINE HINES: And who's
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1	paying for it
2	MR. DEE WILLIS: Just one
3	second. This lady
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just
5.	wanted to know if it was New York or Oregon.
6	MR. DEE WILLIS: Keep going.
7	MS. MAXINE HINES: And who's
8	paying for it to come to Hanford?
9	MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Well, the
10	taxpayer first. The Department of Energy.
11	MR. DEE WILLIS: Anybody else
12	on the panel?
13	MS. SHELLEY CIMON: Do you want
14	to respond to that? I'll respond to that.
15	MR. KEN NILES: Let me just add
16	one additional bit of facts, I guess, is that I
17	mentioned this as well and some of you may not
18	be aware of, there is a commercial low-level
19	waste disposal site on land leased on the
20	Hanford site.
21	So there are trucks going from
22	11 western and Rocky Mountain states, from
23	commercial nuclear power plants, from
24	hospitals, from research centers, from medical
25	centers, from universities that generate
	56
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1	low-level radioactive waste, and they dispose
2	of their waste at Hanford as well.
3	On the Hanford side. It's land
4	leased from the Federal Government. It gets
5	confusing when you start trying to do all of
6	that.
7	There's 11 states that, through the
8	compact system, the national system, to try and
9	share equally somewhat the burden of handling
10	commercial low-level waste.
11	Again, that's 11 western and Rocky
12	Mountain states that can send waste to Hanford,
13	commercial waste.
14	California is not one of those, by
15	the way. Which would be a huge generator.
16	MR. DEE WILLIS: Shelley?
17	MS. SHELLEY CIMON: Yeah. I
18	guess I want to respond a little differently,
19	because I think Maxine's question is different.
20	And that is: Who pays for those 70,000-plus
21	shipments that come to Hanford.
22	What we, many stakeholders, asked
23	for in response to the first go round of the
24	EIS was that the site that generates the waste
25	pays for that waste to come to Hanford.
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1	What we heard, in this document, is	
2	that all waste belongs to DOE. So wherever the	
3	money comes from, it's DOE money.	
4	Of course, our concern at Hanford is	
5	impacting our budgets; and thus, the cleanup	
6	that needs to go on at this site.	
7	MR. DEE WILLIS: Gerry?	
8	MR. GERRY POLLET: Well, two	
9	things, since we're on the record. One, I sure	
10	would like an answer to your question in this	
11	EIS, because it's a very good one.	
12	I think Mike may be playing a game	
13	with words here, because GE Vallenditos is a	
14	privately-owned site.	
15	Parks Township, Pennsylvania, which	
16	generated a huge quantity of waste, was owned	
17	by a private company. And the Department of	
18	Energy entered into a private superfund cleanup	
19	agreement, had a small liability.	
20	And in order to lower the cost for	
21	all the private companies, it offered to have	
22	the waste shipped, for free, to Hanford. Large	
23	quantity.	
24	Battelle Columbus Lab is a	
25	privately-run company that's generating	
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1	transuranic waste to be sent to Hanford.
2	And it may be under contract, DOE,
3	but they made a private cost-saving decision to
4	cancel their Part B Permit for RCRA hazardous
5	waste, so that they ship their waste to
6	Hanford.
7	And I'm quoting from DOE's own
8	document, it was a "private cost-saving
9	decision."
10	And there are many other
11	privately-owned sites that DOE's taking waste
12	from. Framptone, right next door to the
13	Hanford site is a private company that expects
14	to ship its transuranic waste to the Hanford
15	site, correct?
16	MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: It is a
17	private company, that's correct.
18	MR. GERRY POLLET: Yeah. And
19	whether or not DOE did a contract with them,
20	essentially what it sounds like is DOE said,
21	"We'll take your waste instead of it going
22	through the commercial system."
23	And the difference is huge. One,
24	unregulated/regulated. Two, the difference is
25	if it's out of the region and it's private, it
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1	can't come here to the commercial site. It has
2	to go to a commercial compact site.
3	Three, we're talking about who pays.
4	Well, DOE did a study that found that the
5	offsite generator typically pays less than
6	50 percent of the cost of disposal, none of the
7	long-term costs.
8	If you have to send your commercial
9	waste to the commercial disposal facility, you
10	pay dozens of times more per cubic foot because
11	you have to pay a long-term monitoring fee and
12	a closure fee to properly investigate and close
13	the facility and cap it.
14	All of that's going to come from the
15	Hanford cleanup budget in the future.
16	MR. DEE WILLIS: Mike, do you
17	have a response to that?
18	MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: A couple
19	of things. One, I'm not sure about how
20	ownership gets to be DOE ownership, so I'm not
21	going to challenge Gerry there.
22	With regard to cost, there's a
23	couple of things. One, DOE and all government
24	organizations are very don't respond to
25	economic incentives very well. It just doesn't
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1	happen.
2	So what DOE has done is they've put
3	together what's called a pollution prevention
4	and waste minimization program that does
5	significantly reduce the amount of waste
6	produced.
7	And I think ultimately if you could,
8	economically incentivise somebody to pay the
9	full cost, then you're right, you could
10	minimize waste.
11	But within DOE, you just can't do
12	government organizations just don't respond
13	that way.
14	And then the other thing, we have
15	certain fixed costs that we would bear
16	regardless if we received waste or not.
17	That's the reason so we already
18	have these facilities in place and that's why
19	we only charge to generate offsite
20	generators, just the incremental cost for
21	actual disposal.
22	We also have an issue with
23	collecting future costs. Congress right now
24	doesn't allow us to essentially charge what's
25	called a tipping fee and save in it a bank for
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